

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

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一號十三月一十年十八百八千—英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1880.

日八月十一年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

LONDON.—F. ALAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane; Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus; E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry; E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SATEL & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HIRNSZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MIZO, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & Co., SHANGHAI; CAMPBELL & Co., AMER. WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., FOCUSS, HEDGES & Co., SHANGHAI; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$800,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$100,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Open-Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " " 6 per cent. "
WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman.—A. MULVER, Esq.
ADOLPH ANDRE, Esq. H. D. C. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELMONT, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq.
H. L. DALMUYER, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG,
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. MCLELLUMONT,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, HONGKONG, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,
MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be accepted on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1870.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4% "

" 12 " " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.—
M. R. JOHANN NICOLAUS GOOMAN is authorized to sign Bills of Lading in our Name.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, November 29, 1880. de29

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents of the ELLIOTTS METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880. de18

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st December, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the WANCHI GODOWN COMPANY'S Godown, No. 2, Wanchi.

The following GOODS, namely—
ANCHORS, CHAINS, HOPE, BLOCKS, SAILS, RIGGING, WIRE, ROPE, and other SHIP'S APPAREL, together with Sundry Oilman's STORES, salvaged from the British barque "Flecher."

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Bank Notes on delivery. All Lots, with all faults and error of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer, and to be cleared within seven days from Day of Sale.

HUGHES & LEGGE,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. de1

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 4th December, 1880, at 11 o'clock a.m., at MESSRS LINSTEAD & Co.'s Godown, No. 51, Wanchi.

(For account of whom it may concern,) Ex S.S. "Tunis" from Saigon.

A QUANTITY OF SALT, about 6,000 Piculs.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. de4

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 4th December, 1880, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road.

A Collection of CHINESE & JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising—

Old Bronzes, Old Chin-chew Ware, Pekin Enamel, Jade Stone, Lacquer Ware, Sang de Bouf.

etc., etc., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1880. de4

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etc., etc., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1880. de4

Intimations.

TENDER'S WANTED.

FOR RAISING the S. S. BRAEMAR CASTLE, Sunken in PENANG Harbour on the 28th October in about 9 to 10 fathoms of water, and by latest accounts still in an upright position.

TENDER'S must state the Percentage on the value of the Vessel only, when raised, for which the Work can be undertaken, and the declared Percentage must include all Claims.

TENDER'S must be lodged in PENANG, or before the 10th December, with Messrs SANDLINGS, BUTTERY & Co., who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 19, 1880. de10

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

E. X. S. H. A. W. S. BRANDY,
First Quality.

Second Quality.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, October 22, 1880. de2

FOR SALE.

J. U. L. S. M. U. M. M. & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$15 per 1 doz. Cases

Pints.....\$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, October 8, 1880.

FOR SALE.

MULLER FRESE'S CELEBRATED OLD BRANDY,

in Cases of 1 dozen Qu.

Apply to

HESSE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880. de18

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just Received

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

LETTS DIARIES for 1881.

Perry's "Navies of the World."

Hamer's "Etching and Etchers."

"Hand book of Architectural Styles."

"The Englishman's House."

Conrad's "Card Essays and Descriptions."

Dickens's "Speeches."

"Carols of Christmas."

Bergen's "Mason & Engineer."

Roper's "Engineer's Handy-book."

Ouida's "Moths."

Dickens's "Works" Complete, 18 Vols. in Case.

Scott's "

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex recently arrived Mail and
other Steamships.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES,
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.**

**A PPLES, Green and Dried.
M OLASSES, Canned and Bottled.
E ASTERN CREAM CHEESE.
R Y MEAL, BUCKWHEAT.
I NDIAN CORN MEAL, OATMEAL.
C RACKED WHEAT, HOMINY.
A SSORTED JELLIES in Glass Jars.
N UTS—B ALCANO, BRAZIL,
S HELLBARK, ALMONDS,
P ECAN, WALNUTS
and PEANUTS.**

**G REEN TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Cases.
R USSIAN CAVIAR.**

**O XTONGUES, Smoked and Pickled.
O LAM CHOWDER.
E AGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.
R ICHARDSON & ROBIN'S DEVILLED
MEATS.
I TALIAN PASTES, MACARONI and
VERMICELLI.
E ASTERN HAMS and BACON.
S MOKE SALMON.**

**C ALIFORNIA
R ACKER
C OMPANY'S BISCUITS.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
F oda CRACKERS.
W afu BISCUITS.
G inger CAKES.
M ilk BISCUITS.
O yster BISCUITS.**

**H ORSE RADISH in Bottles.
S oused Lamb's TONGUES.
C omb H ONEY in Original Frames.
S oused Pig's FEET.
Strained and Comb H ONEY in Bottles.
Family Pig PORK in Kegs.**

**F amily M eet BEEF in Kegs.
No. 1 Boston M ACKEREL in Kits.
Salmon BELLIES in Kits.
Paragon M ACKEREL in Tins.
English B RAWN.**

**C ompressed OX-TONGUE.
C ompressed Curried BEEF.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2lb C ases.
" Assorted C anned V EGETABLES.
" MINCemeAT.
" Sausage MEAT.
" Assorted SOUPs.
" Stuffed PEPPERS.
" Queen's OLIVES.
" Assorted PICKLES.**

**C alifornia C ANDIES.
The American B RIOILER.
W affle IRONS.
Lemon SQUEEZERS.**

**C OSSER & B LACKWELL'S
— and —**

**J OHN M OIR'S
F AMOUS H OUSEHOLD
S TORES.**

**Wiltshire BACON in Wrapper.
Irish Selected BACON in 2lb & 4lb Tins.
Cumberlaud H AMPS.
Breakfast TONGUES.**

**R ussia OX-TONGUES.
Oxford SAUSAGES.**

**H AM, TONGUE, and Chicken SAUSAGE.
Truffled SAUSAGES.**

Potted MATS and FISH.

**Phillippe & Canaud's PATE DE
FOIE GRAS.**

Phillippe & Canaud's ASPARAGUS.

**Phillippe & Canaud's SARDINES.
Gelatine LOZENGES.
Assorted SWEETS.**

GELATINE.

M allie's French MUSTARD.

Anglo Swiss CHOCOLATE and MILK.

Anglo Swiss COCOA and MILK.

C roose & Blackwell's CHOCOLATE.

M aison's CHOCOLATES Assorted.

S chweizer's COCOATINA.

V an Houten's COCOA.

E pp's COCOA.

C OSAQUES.

L iebig's Extractum CARNIS.

Smoked COD-ROES.

Dried S PRAETS.

F inden's HADDOCK.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

Yarmouth BLOATERS.

K ippered HERRING.

Dried HERRINGS.

F ARDINES with TOMATOES.

Assorted PIKLES.

Assorted JAMS.

C alf's Foot JELLY.

Essences for Flavoring.

SAUCES.

S PICES.

Candied PEEL, ALMONDS.

C URRBANTS in Bottle and Bulk.

R AISINS in Bottle and Bulk.

M incemeat; C arraway SEEDS.

G round COFFEE.

R aw COFFEE.

P RESENT TEA in 5 Catty and 10 Catty Boxes; Good BREAKFAST TEA 25 cents per lb.

H ongkong, November 22, 1880.

Insurances.

**Y ANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.**
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 250,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 263,268

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880.....Tls. 913,268

Directors.

F. E. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
W. M. BOYD, Esq. W. M. MEYERKIN, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent;
66 and 63, Cornhill.

POWERS granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are an-
nually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premiums
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. loc81

**M ANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund (paid up) £10,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurance on all subjects.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

L E CERCLE—TRANSPORTS.
SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCES
MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 do.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all ports of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.;
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. loc81

**L ANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared grant to
all Persons against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein,
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for LIFE Assurance will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1881.

R OYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance on all subjects.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**T HE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

**G ENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Sriroon and Penang.**

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

I NTIMATIONS.

N EWS FOR HOME.

The Greenland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the day
the English Mail's departure, and is a
record of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 13c. 50) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50).

Order should be sent to GPO, MURRAY
B A R, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day
the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

W ASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

W ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared
by us for the last 20 years. It is
steadily increasing in India, the Straits
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities
of Hair Oil or Pomade, without their
disadvantages. It induces a healthy action of
the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff
never appears whilst it is in use. It con-
tains none but the best ingredients, and
the greatest care is taken in the com-
pounding. When the Hair falls off after
fever or any other sickness, this Wash
will surely prove of the greatest value.

IMPERIAL, American ship, Captain F. F.
Shurman—Master.

HERMANN, German barque, Captain T.
Meyer—Captain.

S. H. HALL, American barkentine,
Captain C. H. Nelson—Wielder & Co.

GOLDEN RUSSET, British barque, Capt.
J. M. Richardson—Siemens & Co.

CATHARINE, German brig, Captain A.
Bullion—Embold, Kaufer & Co.

AMETHYST, American barque, Captain J.
Slocum—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CADET, American brigantine, Captain J.
W. Brown—Order.

CEVIALE, German barque, Capt. Nissen
—Siemens & Co.

ANNA FERITA, German barque, Captain
H. Krause—Siemens & Co.

HIGHT, German 3-m. schooner, Captain
W. Pfeiffer—Siemens & Co.

ORION, German barque, Captain W. H.
Ode—Siemens & Co.

JAVA, Dutch steamer, Captain J. de
Ridder—Siemens & Co.

ORAN, British steamer, Captain Hy.
Webber—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30, W ELE, German steamer, 393,
Mossman, Haiphong Nov. 26, and Hollow
27. Rice—Meyer & Co.

Nov. 30, QUINTA, German steamer, 874,
Thomson, Chinkia Nov. 25, Rice—
Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

Nov. 30, CECAN, British steamer, 1039,
Hy. Webber, Foochow Nov. 28, Tea—
Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

Nov. 30, KUANGTUNG, British ste

Sung-kiang, Chang-chow, Chin-kiang, and Tai-tang there is an average of some twenty per cent of taxable land that is not under cultivation.

GENERAL John Kynaston-Luard, C.B., of the Madras Army, whose death is announced as having happened a few days since at Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, was an officer who had seen some active service in India and China. He entered the Indian Army in 1819, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same year; he became captain in 1825, major in 1836, lieutenant-colonel in 1841, and colonel in 1851. He served with the expedition to Ava in 1824, and was present at the capture of Arakan, and was wounded in the attack of the heights there, for which he received the medal. He also served with the Kurnool Field Force in 1839, and took part in the China expedition from June 1840 to the suspension of hostilities in the September following. He was present at the capture of Woosung and Ningpo, and served with the Central Brigade under Major-General Schreder at the storming and capture of Chin-kiang; for which service also he received the medal. He became major-general in 1854, was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1863, and to general in 1870. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1872.—*Overland Mail*.

NAME! NAME!—In Shanghai, to do good by stealth and blash, to find it fails, is the rule; modesty is no exception. Something dreadful but tragic must happen when anybody's name is mentioned, just as something dreadful but vague is supposed to happen when the Speaker of the House of Commons names a member, or a member says the "House of Lords" instead of "another place," or refers to the Sovereign. We started three meetings ago to give the names of the gentlemen riders in our report of the Races, having of course first ascertained that it was not disagreeable to those concerned, with perhaps one exception out of a couple of dozen. The next meeting the other papers followed our example. This meeting the Stewards sent a message to the Reporters of the other papers to suppress the names of the riders their weekly reprints. They complied, we believe. Some vague horror follows the publication of a name in Shanghai. In Hongkong it is different. They have a Concert, and the journals say that Mr. Blank sang well, and Mr. Lee Soo proved to be a new star, and these are all amateurs who are not ashamed of themselves. The periphrases an unlucky Reporter of the Amateur Concerts has to invent in order to designate a singer without mentioning his or her name is a severe tax on the brains of unlucky journalists, and perhaps accounts in some measure for the extraordinary mortality in Shanghai of those who have been connected with the press in the last few years.—*Mercury*.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

Tuesday, Nov. 30.

THE DIFFERENCES BETW. EN THE LESSEES OF THE OPIUM FARM.
The further hearing of this case was continued this morning and occupied the Court all day:—

Tan King Sing, examination continued.—Since the examination (March 1st) the Man Wo Fung has applied only for reparation to the 4th month (9th May). The Man Wo Fung has not yet sold because there was no opium remaining. The Man Wo Fung prepared opium and the Man Wo Fung's opium brings \$150 more or less per thousand taels of opium; a box weight say 500 taels. The Man Wo Fung's opium brings less. The value of 1000 taels weight of opium here is \$90. For local purposes we boil opium and have done so since March 1st. I never took shares in the Man Wo Fung limited Co.

Cross-examined:—I have 30 shares in the original Man Wo Fung. I undertake to tender for the license and was one of the original members. I took no active part in the formation of the original company. I had nothing to do with the drawing up of the agreement. I signed it. I was a stranger here. I represented Ban Hap. I was Ban Hap's only representative at the time. I was acquainted with the new Opium Farm Ordinance. I had seen the ordinance and understood its condition. I made enquiry of the sake of the previous farm. I knew of what was here, but did not know there was an opium farm. As Ban Hap's sole representative here I tendered for the Hongkong & Farm without knowing of the Opium Farm at Macao. I know all about the farms at Singapore and Saigon, both of which are in our hands. The first year we lost more than \$150,000. During the first year I was one of the directors. We met together periodically to regulate. We observed these losses from month to month. We talked about them among ourselves. Seeing these losses going on, we consulted among ourselves and resolved to call up more capital; we were short of capital because we could not sell our opium. We informed the shareholders as they came to the office to inquire how things were going on. The shareholders met the Directors on the second, and third call, (minute-book produced, and witness asked to see the minutes of these meetings). I am more at home with English than Chinese writing. I know very little Chinese. On intercalary 30th Nov., 11th day (1st May, 1870) we had a meeting. The meeting was adjourned. The previous call for a call is here made. I was present and understood by interpretation what happened. No statement of accounts was made; the only thing that was said was that we wanted more money. I know by this time that there was an Opium Farm at Macao, I first heard about Macao in the beginning of March, 1870. At this meeting about the second call, I don't recollect whether any explanation was given to the shareholders why it was necessary. This second call made up the \$500 per share, which the agreement provided should be made up at once. On the 13th of 10th moon (26th Nov.), the third call was made. We had contemplated that the \$500 per share would allow to start, and at the time when the second call was made, I did not contemplate calling for the rest of the subscribed capital. Another meeting of shareholders was held with the Directors when Ban Hap said he would require another small call on account of our losses by the competition of the Macao Farm. He said that the new call, the Company would be able to go on little. He explained that these were large losses. He mentioned that the loss was a great sum up to then. He mentioned \$140,000 to \$160,000. I think it was certainly over \$100,000. From November to March the Farm was still much the same. By going on for a little we meant paying off a little of what we had lost, not going on losing at the same rate. Ban Hap said, we would yet be able to go on at a gain; Tam Yuk Shan and Ko Lung Yuen (two first Plaintiffs) had always been present at the Directors' meetings. They were present at that meeting and signed the minutes. No shareholder or director said anything against that motion or opposed the motion for a call of \$100 a share. Ban Hap was at Amoy in October

the two first Plaintiffs came to us and Tam Yuk Shan said—"We must return the monopoly to Government." They said they did not want the monopoly; they were willing to forfeit the \$40,000 deposited money, and the company must be dissolved. Mr. King Man was one of the directors, was there. I had telephoned to Ban Hap at Amoy about the 15th October. I sent the telegram because they had spoken about returning the monopoly. I wrote said, "Come down quick." We wanted a master mind with us. When he came down they all came and saw him. Tam Yuk Shan repeated what he said to me. Ban Hap said, he would see about it, but he would do his best to fit it up to the end of the time; that the license was in his name. He said nothing as to whether he believed the thing could be made to pay. He said something like that he would take means to arrange with them. When Tam Yuk Shan could not do anything, he began to sell his shares. If the Opium Ordinance had been strictly enforced, he should have gained instead of losing.

The Attorney General asked what his Lordship replied that when the name of a gentleman was mentioned—he forgot the name, although he ought to know it—(after consulting the Chinese Judge)—Mr. Pitman, of course—the Attorney General said he should come to Mr. Pitman in the proper time.

The Attorney General pointed that what the defendant had said nothing to with Mr. Pitman now.

His Lordship thought it was as he had put it, but he had no note of it.

The Chinese Judge had no note of the matter.

Mr. Haylar: N durably, my learned friend is a little sensitive.

The Attorney General: I don't know why I should be naturally sensitive but I am always slightly sensitive about anything said of my conduct as a counsel.

Mr. Haylar said his learned friend might be as sensitive as he could. It did not alter the fact that he had put a great many questions as to the demands made of the Government with a view to protect the Farmer. For instance "had the opium ordinance been strictly enforced they would have gained instead of lost me." The learned Attorney General must not suppose that he (Mr. Haylar) was attacking the Government in any way, he was not going into the Pitman point himself.

The Attorney General: I can't.

Mr. Haylar read some answers of the witness in cross-examination bearing on the witness he now referred to.

The Attorney General said these were answers given without reference to his questions. He had nothing to do with them.

The case was further remanded till the 3rd December.

(Before the *Hon. Ng Choy*.)

LEAVING A JIRICKSHA IN THE ROADWAY.

Li Tak, a jiru ksha coolie, was fined 50 cents or two days' imprisonment, for leaving his jiricksha in the middle of Quee's Road for a quarter of an hour, and thereby obstructing the road.

DAMAGING TREES.

Kong Atting, 68, fisherman, was fined \$1, with the alternative of two hours' work in the stocks at the scene of offence, for cutting trees near Ngan Tan Wan on the 29th inst.

Mr. Haylar said the position was this—these people believed they had bought the whole business and that the Government of Hongkong by passing an ordinance could prevent the exportation of opium and all opposition to this farm. They believed the Government required to produce a certain quantity of prepared opium. In the 12th moon (January 12th) we made attempts to negotiate with the Yan Wo, and afterwards we removed negotiations with the Yan Wo. Ban Hap gave as his reason for again entering into negotiations that he could not stand the competition any longer. (Paragraph read as to certain differences having arisen between the Chap Sing and the Yan Wo;) that also was a reason. Ban Hap made the proposition to the Yan Wo through Shek Ching Chun after he had informed me that he was to do; he did not ask my advice; he did do so as my advice would have been in accordance with his determination. He said if they consented to join we could make the conditions afterwards. The negotiator reported, as I understand (I was present) that the Yan Wo would be very glad to join us if they could get rid of the Chap Sing, and they were working with that end in view. It was said that if they would pass some opium through Hongkong, it might be better. Ban Hap would help the Yan Wo to get Macao opium, and through here they would join the Hongkong farm. They believed the Government could bring them to gain money over the farm instead of losing it.

To witness: When did you first come to the conclusion that the Government could not assist you by putting down the farm at Macao?

Witness: About five months after we commenced business here we found that out.

Mr. Haylar: We don't make any charge against the Government. I have no doubt that if the Government could have done what was desired of them to protect the Farmer, they would have protected those people here. But they could do nothing in the matter of the French Mail steamers, nor the other.

Witness: We were then thrown on our own resources. We found out in the original that opium could be taken through to the 4th month (9th May). The Man Wo Fung was not opium smuggling. The Man Wo Fung prepared opium and the Man Wo Fung's opium brings \$150 more or less per thousand taels of opium; a box weight say 500 taels. The Man Wo Fung's opium brings less. The value of 1000 taels weight of opium here is \$90. For local purposes we boil opium and have done so since March 1st. I never took shares in the Man Wo Fung limited Co.

Cross-examined:—I have 30 shares in the original Man Wo Fung. I undertake to tender for the license and was one of the original members. I took no active part in the formation of the original company. I had nothing to do with the drawing up of the agreement. I signed it. I was a stranger here. I represented Ban Hap. I was Ban Hap's only representative at the time. I was acquainted with the new Opium Farm Ordinance. I had seen the ordinance and understood its condition. I made enquiry of the sake of the previous farm. I knew of what was here, but did not know there was an opium farm. As Ban Hap's sole representative here I tendered for the Hongkong & Farm without knowing of the Opium Farm at Macao. I know all about the farms at Singapore and Saigon, both of which are in our hands. The first year we lost more than \$150,000. During the first year I was one of the directors. We met together periodically to regulate. We observed these losses from month to month. We talked about them among ourselves. Seeing these losses going on, we consulted among ourselves and resolved to call up more capital; we were short of capital because we could not sell our opium. We informed the shareholders as they came to the office to inquire how things were going on. The shareholders met the Directors on the second, and third call, (minute-book produced, and witness asked to see the minutes of these meetings). I am more at home with English than Chinese writing. I know very little Chinese. On intercalary 30th Nov., 11th day (1st May, 1870) we had a meeting. The meeting was adjourned. The previous call for a call is here made. The previous call for a call is here made. I was present and understood by interpretation what happened. No statement of accounts was made; the only thing that was said was that we wanted more money. I know by this time that there was an Opium Farm at Macao, I first heard about Macao in the beginning of March, 1870. At this meeting about the second call, I don't recollect whether any explanation was given to the shareholders why it was necessary. This second call made up the \$500 per share, which the agreement provided should be made up at once. On the 13th of 10th moon (26th Nov.), the third call was made. We had contemplated that the \$500 per share would allow to start, and at the time when the second call was made, I did not contemplate calling for the rest of the subscribed capital. Another meeting of shareholders was held with the Directors when Ban Hap said he would require another small call on account of our losses by the competition of the Macao Farm. He said that the new call, the Company would be able to go on little. He explained that these were large losses. He mentioned that the loss was a great sum up to then. He mentioned \$140,000 to \$160,000. I think it was certainly over \$100,000. From November to March the Farm was still much the same. By going on for a little we meant paying off a little of what we had lost, not going on losing at the same rate. Ban Hap said, we would yet be able to go on at a gain; Tam Yuk Shan and Ko Lung Yuen (two first Plaintiffs) had always been present at the Directors' meetings. They were present at that meeting and signed the minutes. No shareholder or director said anything against that motion or opposed the motion for a call of \$100 a share. Ban Hap was at Amoy in October

first asked in the third or fourth moon of the first year.

The Attorney General objected to this line of re-examination as not arising out of the cross examination.

Mr. Haylar said the learned Attorney General had said a great deal as to what had been sought from the Government.

The Chief Justice concurred. He thought the Attorney General was leading up to a certain point. He had not dealt with one point to which he said, he would come by and by.

The Attorney General asked what point his Lordship referred.

His Lordship replied that when the name of a gentleman was mentioned—he forgot the name, although he ought to know it—(after consulting the Chinese Judge)—Mr. Pitman, of course—the Attorney General said he should come to Mr. Pitman in the proper time.

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The case was further remanded to Dec. 7th.

Young Sing Kai, and the other two men named, and sent them to death. Young San Cheung was also seriously wounded. Witnesses went and called a number of his clansmen to their assistance, and when they arrived the murderers ran away. Witness saw the three deceased lying on the ground dead. The prisoners were well known to witness as they lived in the same village; the thirteen prisoners were all engaged in the attack. The three men who were killed had no weapons in their hands. Young San Cheung, the man who was wounded, is still alive.

The case was here remanded to Dec. 7th.

THE PERJURY BY AN INFORMER.

Chang Amuk, 29, blacksmith, appeared on remand charged with perjury on the 24th inst.

Defendant has been employed on several occasions during the last three or four months in getting information of persons who might be selling prepared opium without a license. On the morning of the 24th inst., defendant went to the Opium Farm's Hong in Bonham Strand and told Mr. de Stuarts, an excise officer, employed by the Opium Farmer, that he wished to lay an information against house No. 31, Clarence Street, saying that he had been to that house and bought six cents worth of opium from a man named Tam Chin Chun, producing at the same time a small quantity of opium which he said he had bought there. A servant having been obtained from the Police, Chang Amuk, who was engaged in getting the information as correct, the house was entered by Sergeant Campbell, accompanied by defendant, who pointed out a man as having sold him the opium. The man was arrested and afterwards discharged, no one of the name given by defendant being found in the house, and the only opium found on the premises being a small quantity belonging to one of the tenants, an off boy in the employ of Messrs. Dunn, Melby & Co., who held a permit from the Opium Farmer for the opium purchased, and who could not possibly, evidence was produced to show, have been in the house at the time defendant stated he brought the opium from him.

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LEAVING A JIRICKSHA IN THE ROADWAY.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand it, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents of Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the Far East generally.

A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admitted. Encouragements are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head referring to being given when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which through asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-five essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the value of the entire Address. Address *China House, Hongkong—Northern Christian Agents (U.S.)*.

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of interest that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular body, the Chinese Customs, &c., and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now asiduously cultivated, and who are generally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stateman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new works relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Querries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at four dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors—and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, having estimated upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider them justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obtrusive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Typew. Ink, Presses,
Etc., Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods in London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City; and in connection with it we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesquely retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club.

German Club, Supreme Court, &c.

within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, new Kennedy Road 1.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Muson Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Bont-house, &c.,—Pray, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores; Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. Dinscott, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHMIDT & Co., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAINS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pulley-Boats, Half hour, ... 10cts. | Hour, ... 20cts. Three hours, ... 50cts. | Six hours, ... 70cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85cts.

Two Coolies, ... 70cts.

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum),

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.

(12 hours) | Gap, ... \$0.50 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half day, ... 35 cents.

Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

picks, per Day, ... \$5.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900

picks, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600

picks, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat or Hs-hu Boat of 600

picks, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hs-hu Boat of 600

picks, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hs-hu Boat of 600

picks, per Load, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Hs-hu Boat of 600

picks, Half Day, ... 50

Barges.

or Fallaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

" Half-Hour, ... 50

After 6 P.M., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 20 cents.

Half Day, ... 10 cents.

One Hour, ... 5 "

Half Hour, ... 3 "

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers may not be folded together as one, nor must anything be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the weight does not exceed that of the *Book Rate*. Two Newspapers may be paid at Book Rate. Prices Currents may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copies of bills, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The gender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 1 lb. Patterns for such offices are limited to 2 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Port. Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portugal and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books and Patterns, 10 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, &c.

Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, &c.

Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, &c.

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